MONDAY, MAY 19, 1879.

Amusements To-Day. Bowery Theatre-King of the Quarry Slaves. Broadway Theatre-H. M. S. Pinafore, Brewster Hall-Baby Show,

Brooklyn Park Theatre—Haverley's Minstrels. Brooklyn Academy of Music—The Banker's Daughter, Fifth Avenue Theatre—Patinitza. Grand Opera House—Arrah na Popus,
Grand Opera House—Arrah na Popus,
Haverly's Lyceum Theatre—H. M. S. Pinalors,
Madison Square Theatre—Won at Last,
New York Aquarium—Great Attractions. Matines,
Park Theatre—Mue. Tavari,
Son Francisco Minatrelu—Broadway, cor. 29th ib.

Standard Theatre—H. M. S. Pinafors, Theatre Comique—Variety, Tony Pastor's Theatre—H. B. S. Venus. Union Square Theatre-Rice's Surprise Party, Wallack's Theatre-As You Like It.

Total for the week.

The regular circulation of THE SUN for the week ending May 17, 1879, was: 112,817 111,531 114,177

How Far?

847,811

How far should elections be free from military interference, and from all apprehension of military interference?

We say absolutely. Otherwise they are not free elections. A choosing when you are not free to choose—a choosing when you are afraid to choose-is no choice at all. It is a misnomer to call it an election.

Mr. HAYES, in his latest veto message,

ference, and, as fur as practicable, from all apprehension of

It is practicable to make them entirely free from all apprehension of forcible interference by making such interference impossible. That is just what the act vetoed by Mr. vetoed it. Then what becomes of his hollow

would be made afraid. If they voted they would vote under the influence of their

This is not all. It is not only that voters of forcible interference would keep large numbers away from the polls and from the polling places. Being determined if they voted at all to vote against the Administration from which forcible interference was to selves into trouble they would absent themselves entirely.

There must be neither forcible interference at the elections nor any apprehension of forcible interference-neither the one days up and down stairs. nor the other, for they are both virtually the same. And the way to prevent all apprehension of forcible interference is to prohibit forcible interference by law.

Truths to be Kept in Mind.

By the Constitution, the House of Representatives is made the guardian of the naaccordance with laws that originate in the House, and which set apart the money for a specified object.

establishment is not contemplated by the giants, dwarfs, and living skeletons, the ossible exp edients can they be extended beyond that period.

The Fraudulent President tells Congress that their proposed legislation may operate be thrilled by a match for "the 75-hour to circumscribe his constitutional powers | walking championship of the world"-posas Commander-in-Chief of the army. But he sibly to be followed by the 74-hour or the forgets that by the terms of the Constitution it rests with Congress alone to determine what sort of an army there shall be, and how it shall be organized, and, indeed, Mr. Peter Crossland, an ex-cutler of whether or not there shall be any army at all for him to command.

When the House of Representatives, at the dictation of the executive department of the Government, shall surrender its right to the London ASTLEY belt or world's chamannex to appropriations for the support of pionship to think about; various summer expenditure of the money as it shall deem tution, and will have thrown down one of | walking in the fall. the main bulwarks erected by the fathers of the republic for the preservation of the liberties of their descendants.

monarch?

Mr. Hayes is Not for Grant.

We are perfectly willing to furnish our bayonets at the polls.

its ninety-sixth volume, this venerable jour- avenue. He is entitled to the same measure HAYES mean to reëlect GRANT."

first place Grant did not elect Hayes, nor presence of a policeman at the front door did the people of the United States elect has not yet been legally established as a him. HAYES was not elected at all; he was | punishment for crime in this country. counted in. Probably the Post does not intend or wish to obscure this important his- power to designate stationary posts is often torical fact; but its great age and experience should have taught it the necessity of | proprietors of disorderly houses and gamprecision of language in discussing me- bling houses, which the police ought not to

mentous matters.

chinery of the Fraudulent Administration | ought to be provided. is wholly and unreservedly at John Sher-MAN's command.

So far from the second veto's implying an advancement of Grant's interests, as the Boston Post and other esteemed Democratic contemporaries erroneously believe, it implies the opposite. Whatever strength with the so-called "stalwart" wing of the Republican party the Fraudulent Administration may gain by its courageous defiance of nothing to do with the veto, but to the credit of John Sherman, who had a great deal to

do with it. In reckoning stalwart votes, John Sher-MAN'S gain is GRANT'S loss.

When Will the Walks End?

During the past week national and interational walks have been varied-if varied be the word to use-by an inter-State pedestrian tournament at Boston between selfconstituted champions of Maine, Massachusetts, and Rhode Island; while Baltimore, which had before been but partly afflicted with the walking malady, bloomed out tardily with a female tourney, in which some of the woman walkers, well known to fame here, distinguished themselves.

When the philosopher views the late-indeed, we are obliged to say, the still reigning-walking epidemic, among its noteworthy features he must notice its seizing all sorts and conditions of men. A Sir John ASTLEY equips it with gold belts, a Senator BLAINE with bouquets; a Minister Thorn-TON and a millionaire VANDERBILT snatch to watch the men who walk. And in the contagion for this fame, age, sex, and race have not been spared. Women by the hundreds have done quarter miles in quarter HAYES did. It was because it did that he | hours for weeks together. Infants and octo | friends getting their contributions ready? genarians have footed it featly on the same profession of a desire to have elections free? | track; for, not less well-attested than the An apprehension of foreible interference | 75 miles in 24 hours, with a jig at the is, in effect, a forcible interference. It is the end, of eighty-year-old Mr. O'DONNELL, operation of force upon the fears of the was the public match of the Misses voters. It is precisely the effect which | Higher against two other misses, the would be produced by the presence of a ages of the athletes ranging from 4 to 9 large army at the polls. Few, if any, of years. We have seen the sedentary shoethe voters would be shot down; but many | maker contending with the lithe letter carrier, a lime burner overcoming a fruit vender, and an unsentimental butcher pacing the measured mile with all the enthusiasn of Miss Rich, the Boston book agent. There would be influenced by their fears in the is a Mrs. H. Tourtellor of Stockton, Calivotes they would cast; but the apprehension | fornia, who is said to have walked 48 hours without food, drink, or rest, being 6 feet high and weighing 193 pounds. There have been walks by fat men, by black men, by red men, and by bogus red men. One man's entry on the arena seems to have been due be apprehended, for fear of getting them- to his being 6 feet 41 inches in length; a pedestrian is said to be now crossing the ontinent from San Francisco with a wheelbarrow; while a reputable citizen has been anxious to make a match for walking three

The world that walks has made its influence felt also in many other spheres of usefulness. Hosiers and clothiers advertise pedestrian shirts, trunks, and tights; shoemakers of course have found their golden age; enterprising tapsters bid for the bar which forms so necessary an adjunct of walking matches; photographers tional Treasury in an especial manner. Not | profit by the mania, as the public must a dollar can be drawn from the Treasury in have pictures of its favorite walkers; the any emergency, however critical, except in designers, printers, and bill-stickers cover the dead walls with pedestrian figures. Even the animated curiosities in the Bowery museums are obliged to add walking to The existence of an army as a permanent | their other industries, so that now the Constitution. This is proved by the fact | lady who writes with her toes, and even his that appropriations for the support of the | Majesty the ex-Emperor of Tong-tong, all army are, by the explicit words of the Con- feel that it is useless to rely on their ordiquarter miles in quarter hours if they hope

to have an audience. On the 28th of this month Chicago will 76-hour championship match. The great event in question is under the auspices of Mr. O'LEARY, and will be participated in by Sheffield, and a renowned walker, who arrived here from England in the Nevada, last week, expressly to take part in the Chicago match. Presently we shall have the army such conditions in regard to the gardens seem to have made arrangements for a due supply of beer and pedestrianism prudent and proper, then it will prove false | during the hot months; and O'LEARY has to the trust devolved upon it by the Consti- already published his programme for prize

Stationary Posts for Policemen. Captains of Police in this city are at pres-We should gather instruction from the ent invested with a power which is liable to teachings of history. The House of Com- gross abuse. They may station a policemons has fought great battles in memorable | man in front of any building which they epochs. Since the day when James II. aban- | choose to say they suspect is used for imdoned his throne and fled before the indig- proper purposes, and may keep him on post the operatic officer. Here is surely a fine little nation of his people to a foreign shore, no there for days, weeks, or months. Of mine for some philosopher to work, who has British sovereign has dared to veto a money | course, the continued presence of an officer bill which originated in that House. Shall | before a house soon throws public suspicion the citizens of a republic be less mindful upon the place and its inmates. That this of their liberties than the subjects of a may often be a serious injury there can be no doubt; but the answer made to such objections is that people who keep houses of bad character ought to be injured.

This answer, however, does not meet the contemporaries of the Democratic press case. Persons who keep houses which the with an item of political intelligence that law forbids, should be prosecuted and punwill be of value to them provided they pon- | ished according to the law, and their estabder it well. It is our daily privilege to read | lishments should be broken up by the police. a number of newspapers of this sort. We | But a householder who has violated no legal observe that some of them have fallen into obligation in the management of his prema serious error with regard to the bearings | ises cannot properly be subjected to the of Mr. Hayes's Fraudulent Administration | persecuting annoyance of having a policein its present determined stand in favor of man permanently stationed at his door. Whatever his character may be, if he stands We take for example the Boston Post, free from offence against the law, the which has grown very old in the service of authorities have no more right to interfere | Providence Journal, published in a State where the Democratic party in New England. In | with his house than they have with that of the one hundred and seventeenth issue of | the Mayor or any millionaire on Fifth nal remarks: "The second veto means of freedom in the use of his property as the Grant. As Grant elected Hayes so does | richest land owner in New York. Of course, he can be punished if he puts it to uses That is very wide of the mark. In the | which the law prohibits; but the permanent

There is also reason to believe that the used to enforce illegal exactions against the allow to exist at all. A compliance with the Beyond this verbal inaccuracy, however, requirements of a dishonest Captain secures the Post is entirely mistaken as to the them immunity from prosecution. A refusal amount of gratitude which is due from Mr. | to accede to his demands is followed by this | HAYES to Gen. GRANT, To JOHN SHERMAN | form of police persecution. The people thus of Ohio, far more than to GRANT, does the persecuted are not entitled to any sympresent occupant of the White House owe | pathy, if they are offenders in fact; but their his unconstitutional establishment there, wrongdoing does not excuse or palliate the and the salary of \$50,000 a year which he unlawful character of the stationary post has illegally drawn since the 4th of March, | system, when it is employed not really to repress this wrongdoing, but to license it, by HAYES does not mean to reflect GRANT. | compelling contribution in order to secure

1890. If he should use his opportunities and stationary posts should be reserved to the taken to put a stop to the singing of society influence to Datend it would be at the expense of John Sherman's political fortunes, is so great, when it is exercised by the Capand, for all Presidential purposes, the ma- tains without supervision, that some check

Sherman and Money.

If JOHN SHERMAN were nominated and elected Governor of Ohio, it would be no easy thing for Gen. GRANT or any one else to beat him in the National Republican Convention as a candidate for the nomination to the

One thing may be said about Mr. SHER-MAN's chances in Ohio, if he runs for Gover Congress and of the people's will, it all will nor. Besides his familiarity with the State go, not to the credit of GRANT, who had and its people, the power of money would undoubtedly be felt in his support as it would not in that of any other candidate who can be named by either party. There is always use found for money, in the conduct of campaigns. Considering the stringency of the law, it is marvellous what sums can be employed "perfectly properly." Of course we do not hint in the remotest manner that one dollar would be spent improperly to further the chances of Mr. Sherman. The rich bankers and moneyed institutions on whom he, as Secretary of the Treasury, has bestowed valuable favors, never do anything that is not strictly proper. But the avenues of propriety into which their contributions would flow to help John Sher-

MAN are various and capacious. Local politicians know how to use money properly, and they have use for a great deal. This class are not different in Ohio from the same class in other States; and when they see the letters which compose the name of John Sherman, to their eyes the same letters spell the word money.

We think if Mr. Sherman wants the nomination for Governor of Ohio he can have it. hours from statecraft and railroad buying It would be a golden nomination a nomination that would make hard money easy among the Republican politicians of that State. And if nominated, we are not certain he would not be elected. Are his New York

A New Tinkerer at the Constitution.

Mr. LAPHAM, a member of Congress from this State, is the author of a joint resolution for an amendment of the Constitution providing that the term of the President shall ommence on the first day of May instead of the 4th of March, and that the President n office when the amendment shall take effect shall hold over until his successor shall have been duly elected and qualified.

We think it would be difficult to assign anything deserving to be dignified by the name of a reason in support of this proposed change. It seems like a childish attempt at tinkering with an instrument which should be let alone unless some necessity is shown for changing it.

Then as to the provision that any President of the United States, under any circumstances, may hold over after the expiration of the term for which he is elected, the most serious complications might arise from that. Suppose such a provision had applied to GRANT, in his second term: is it ikely he would have allowed either HAYES or TILDEN to be inaugurated?

There should be no holding over in the White House,

The Constitution is good enough as it is: and, besides, Mr. LAPHAM's amendment would make it no better.

Seventy-eight years ago the Legislature of New York, foreseeing that the liberties of the people must be endangered if troops were pernitted at the polls, enacted the following:

"An act for regulating elections, passed March 24, 1801,
"Section 18, No officer or other person shall call out or
order any of the militia of this State to appear or exercise
on any day, during any election to be held by virtue of

Gov. John Jay did not send an insolent, dictating message to the Legislature, complaining stitution, limited to two years; and by no nary attractions, and that they must make that it abridged his powers as Chief Executive of the State. He signed the bill and it becam law-and a proper law it is. FRED DOUGLASS does not seem to be in

favor with the colored people since he aban-doned his position as an independent champion of his race to accept office from the Fraudulent President. In a largely attended meeting in St. Louis on Thursday last Mr. CHARLTON P. TANDY described Douglass as a "fawning sycophant, who deserted his own people and adied to those in power." A resolution con demning Douglass, and denouncing him as a traitor to the colored race, was very nearly carried and the tone of the assembly indicated that Haves's United States Marshal no longer whose shoulders he has climbed into a profit-

It is odd and noteworthy that the moment Col. Mapleson returned to England from Amerca, he sank the Colonel in his capacity as opera mana,er, and became piain Mister in musical functions. It is still more odd and noteworthy hat at the same epoch, also, American journa ism, which had been coloneling Col, Mapleson with conscientious assiduity for many months, began to mister him as a matter of course; so that now the military title is hardly to be seen at all in the record of the sayings and doings o time and skill for the task-the great operator plans a trip to America; but, conceiving Brother JONATHAN to be the sort of man drawn in Pur concludes it will never do to go without donning his military title; the American newspapers ake up the idea so eagerly that Col. MAPLESON is convinced he was right; returning to Engand he quietly puts away the Colonel with th military suit he perhaps brought over to wear in case he found the entire population in regimentals. Next autumn Mr. Mapleson will cross the ocean again, and the Colonel will find a

The Rochester Union and Advertiser is moved by the hideous gallows scenes of Friday last to call for some more humane method of killing condemned criminals than hanging. The Union and Advertiser suggests that guillotine is preferable, and speedy suffocation by carbonic oxide gas much more so." The capital punishment has been for many years virtually abolished, also urges that the subject of improving the legal method of inflicting the death penalty should receive serious consideration. At present, either through ignorance or negligence, cruel and unnecessary torture is frequently inflicted.

It was not at Princeton, this time, but at steady-going old Dartmouth, that the "petulant pop of the pistol" startled the stillness of the academic groves. Fortunately there was but one pistol in the case, its undergraduate owner wasn't a dead shot, apparently, and no bloodshed is reported. But two students were ex pelled; two other students, suspected of telling tales to the faculty, were soundly soaked at the college pump; the President was treated to tin horn serenades; other dignitaries were oted; both the faculty and the students met in solemn consultation, and Hanover was convulsed to its very centre-all because the college authorities refused the use of the chapel to the boys for an innocent literary entertainment. At our latest advices, the boys had apologized, the Faculty had remitted the sentences of expulsion, and the two victims of the pumping affair were announcing a purpose to prosecute the pumpers for assault. Probably they will

against the time-honored practice of singing on the college fence; and it was well for the peace of mind of the venerable professors that they did not hear the unpleasant things the young lady visitors at the New Haven House said about them. If all our college authorities were less given to meddling with innocent col-lege customs, we should hear a good deal less often of undergraduate rows and rebellions.

Battery Park belongs to the people of this eity. The Legislature has no right to present it to an elevated railroad company.

J. R. CORNISH, ex-State Senator, has been sentenced to one year in State prison for defrauding Warren County, New Jersey, out of \$10,000; and J. H. SWEENEY, formerly Chief of Police of Phillipsburg, received a sentence of one year for forgery. The punishment of these men will undoubtedly prove a lesson to officials in New Jersey; but how much more exemplary a lesson would it be to the country at large if the whole noisome pack of forgers, swindlers, perjurers, and bribe takers who conspired to put a Fraudulent President into the White House should be doomed to hard labor, in convict's attire, for a term of years! While these conspirators remain in undisturbed possession and enjoyment of the offices they have received as a reward for their crimes, it seems almost a mockery to punish comparatively petty offenders like those who have been robbing Warren County, New Jersey.

HANLAN is to resume his regular training to-day for the great race with England's champion, Elliott, in June. Elliott, who has been in active preparation for the match for more than a month, rows over the course at racing speed once every day, besides taking short spins. No aquatic event for some time has attracted more attention on the other side of the water. The ease with which the American champion pulled away from Hawdon in the recent contest has made him a great favorite, and the betting men freely offer two to one that he will defeat ELLIOTT. It looks now as though HANLAN and Ross will be the only Americans to row in England in the coming season, Columbia College having decided not to send her crew to the Henley Regatta, and the entering under the new rules. Meantime, however, the college crews here are practising for their June races, and the amateurs and professionals are hard at work for the season's row-

Yesterday a collection was taken in TAL-MAGE's Tabernacle to defray the cost of printing and circulating the Rev. Dr. SPEAR's speech in defence of TALMAGE. Brother TALMAGE explained that this had been made necessary by the malignant activity of his enemies, who were scattering printed copies of the speeches of the Roman Catholic gentry, he consented to Rev. Dr. Van Dyke and young Brother CROSBY

broadcast through the denomination.

Talmage is not out of the woods yet. A copy of the complaint to the Synod of Long Island against the Brooklyn Presbytery for its action in his case has been duly served upon the Moderator of the latter body. It is signed by nearly twenty members, including the Rev. Dr. VAN DYKE and young Brother CROSBY, who hold that the charge of falsehood and deceit against TALMAGE was fully proved, and that the acquittal of that unrepentant sinner, especially in view of the irrelevant and absurd reasons which the majority of the reverend judges gave for their votes, was injurious to public morals, and tended to bring religion into contempt. What the Synod thinks about it we shall find out in October. If it sustains the Presbytery, an appeal will undoubtedly be taken to the

f conspiracy to defraud an American city. Their crime was made all the blacker by the fact that at the time of its commission they held responsible and well-paid offices in the city Government.

When these men were called up for sentence one of them said that his errors, if he had committed any, were of the head and not the heart; while the other one said he had only followed the method of dispensing patronage which he found in vogue when he entered office, and that he saw nothing in his conduct to be sorry for.

acres of landed estates, yielding a large revenue. Its income is about £65,000 a year. It

fact that these men had not stolen the city's increased by 1,500 under the copyright act: money and put it in their own pockets; at the worst, they had merely squandered it by quar-tering men who were not needed, or who were incompetent upon the city pay roll for " politcal reasons.'

The District Attorney thought Brooklyn offlals should be admonished that this was wrong. but explained to the Court that he did not wish any humiliating punishment inflicted upon the particular offenders at the bar. Thereupon the Judge, instead of sending the two men to State prison, let them off with a fine of \$250 apiece.

The Poet Tom Moore Assalled

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I do not want to throw cold water on what may, after all, be a very laudable undertaking; yet I am compelled, by what I deem the facts of history, o put a few questions through THE SUN to the men who are engaged in the preparation of panegyries and culogiums on Thomas Moore, the poet, whose hundredth birthday is to be celebrated in New York, Brooklyn, and elsewhere, on the 28th inst. I trust my queries will not be regarded as either awkward or out of place. At any rate, here they are: Did not Mr. Moore, in the year 1803, address from Washing-ton to his "dear Lord Forbes" an epistic con-taining the following uncomplimentary lines about American institutions:

And also, referring to the revolutionary fathers, whom he designates as "rabble Senators and merchant kings:"

of increment kings:
Those vanited demagogues, who nobly rose
From England's debtors to be Ergland's loss,
Who could their monarch in their nurse forget,
And break allegiance, but to cancel debt.
Have growed at length the nuineral's tempting huc,
Which makes a patriot, can unmake him too. Did not the same Mr. Moore in an epistle to his friend, Dr. Hume, use the following lan-

e:
i, worse than mighty world! oh, doubly worse!
d heaven design thy lordly land to nurse
the motley dregs of every distant chine,
seb blast of anarchy and taint of crime,
high hardly land to return the continue,
full mainfully to rankle here?

And also, referring in the same epistle to

issuington:

Rut hush 'sobserve that little mount of pines,
Where the breeze murmurs and the firefly shines,
There let thy fancy raise, in bold relie!,
The semigrared mane of that veteran chief,
Who lost the rebel's in the hero's name.
And stept o'er prestrate loyalty to fame;
Beneath whose sword Columbia's patriot train
Cast off their monarch, that their mob might reign

Beneath whose swerd Columbia's paried train cast off their menarch, that their mob might reign! Did not the same Mr. Thomas Moore in another poetical epistle addressed to the "Hon. Mr. Spencer," scurrilously abuse the American system of government, and suggest that the only hope of this country was in the erection of an empire on the ruins of the republic? Leaving America and crossing over to Ireland, how about "the poet of all circles and the idol of his own?" Was he not a tuft hunter and snob of "purest ray screne?" Did he not spend nearly all his life out of Ireland, pushing himself into aristocratic circles, and prostrating himself in a ristocratic circles, and prostrating himself in the basest manner before the rich and the great? In all his writings how many poems that might be fairly designated as worthy of a poet did he dedicate to Ireland? This question I take the liberty of answering myself. About half a dozen. Finally—and this query I put to Catholics, many of whom are in ecstacles over the proposed centennial celebration—did not Mr. Thomas Moore desert the reery I put to Catholies, many of whom are in atacles over the proposed centennial celebran—did not Mr. Thomas Moore desert the reson of his peasant ancestors and die a memrot the English Church?

I Irish-Americans desire to honor the illusous dead of their motherland, why not select ch literary men as Oliver Goldsmith. Thomas vis., or Clarence Mangan—men who were no adies, who sincerely loved Ireland, who never anged their religious convictions for paltrycre, and who, as men of genius, were cernly as great as, if not greater than. Thomas sorre?

MAXIMILIAN.

NEW YORK, May 17. England and the South American War.

LONDON, May 18 .- The Marquis of Salisbury, plying to a deputation, said that he had instructed the He does not mean to reclect Grant. He does not mean to help Grant to obtain the Republican nomination for President in It seems to us that the power to establish Haven that the Yale faculty have again under-

EDUCATION IN IRELAND.

The late Cardinal Wiseman, in a charity ermon preached by him in what was then the Moorfields Roman Catholic Chapel, in 1848, for the benefit of the schools attached to the parish said that the Church considered that it might be far happier for mankind if they were permitted to remain in that condition of peaceful reliance on the Church of God which prevailed during those ages which had given to her calendar nearly all its brightest saints, without having their minds unsteadied and even their faith shaken by those sophisms which were the spawn of a diseased appetite for education. and a feverish pursuit of science, uncontrolled and undirected by religion. But as the schoolmaster was abroad, and the sects were erecting schools in which education was dissevered from religion, or at least the Bible let cose on the young and ignorant without authorized note or comment, it had become a necessity to establish Catholic schools in which secular and religious education should be combined, and thus enable Catholics to give reason for the faith that was in them, and enter with equal weapons upon the battle of life.

When the National System of education was introduced into Ireland in 1831 by the late Lord Derby, then Mr. Stanley, Chief Secretary for Ireland, the country was flooded with the schools of societies, like that known as the Kildare Street Society, which under the pretence of education were mere agencies of proselytism. Their emissaries came, preying upon the poverty of the people and their hunger for that knowledge so long forbidden to them by law, with the Bible in one hand and bread in the other. But this effort to Protestantize Ireland failed, and until the era of the National System, the Irish were without any education, save those snatches of a confused learning caught in the hedge schools. Yet when the National System, as liberal a measure of education as could be hoped for from a legislature alien to the religion and the feelings of the Irish people, was introduced, it encountered flerce opposition at the hands of Dr. McHaie, the great Archbishop of the West, and a large body of bishops and priests, covered by the breadth of O'Connell's shield, on one side, and at the hands of the extreme Protestant party, headed by Daly, afterward Bishop of Cashel, on the other.

These two extreme parties thundered against this first experiment in purely secular education, though opportunity was afforded to the pupils of each religious persuasion to receive separately, at appointed times, such religious instruction by clergymen or others as their parents might approve. Still the new system found strength in the calm support of Dr. Murray, the Catholic Archbishop of Dublin, who was to McHale, in the many flerce conflicts which followed, what Fenelon had been to Bossuet in the Church controversies of France. Supported by the eastern and most of serve on the Board, which was largely Catholic The system has succeeded beyond expectation. In districts where Roman Catholics prevail in number, it is virtually under the direction of that Church, and it is now encouraged in most, acquiesced in in all, of the Roman Catholic dic ceses, except the archiepiscopal one of Tuam, into which Dr. McHale, adhering with immov able obstinacy to what is doubtless the strict doctrine of his Church, forbids its entrance. As he is 85 years old, and as his selected successor, Dr. McEvilly, the present Bishop of Galway, is a supporter of the National System. its universal prevalence is now only a question of a few years. At the present moment it numpers nearly 8,000 schools, which are attended by a million two hundred and fifty thousand pupils, of whom more than a million are Roman But this system simply provided for peasant

ducation. A plan had to be devised for the education of the middle and higher classes also, and here the difficulty of reconciling the Roman Catholic Church to a purely secular system became greater. The University of Dublin. incorporated by Elizabeth in 1591, as "the mother of a university," and placed on the site of the dissolved Roman Catholic monastery of All Hallows in Haggins, is rich in wealth, as was the now dismantled established church of which it was a feeder, but it is the university of a sect and not of a people. It possesses 200,000 The attention of the Court was called to the | possesses a library of 200,000 volumes, yearly many hundred manuscripts of rare value, a botanical garden, and museum. But while since 1793, when Thomas Moore, the national poet, made one of the first batch admitted, Roman Catholics had been allowed to enter and take degrees, they were excluded from holding either fellowships, scholarships, or sizarships, or enjoying any of the emoluments of the institution. Sir Robert Peel attempted to grapple with this Irish difficulty, and heal this sore not by touching the existing university, as Mr Gladstone boldly attempted to do a few years ago, but by establishing new colleges on the principle which had worked so well in the measure of national education. Charters were granted in 1849 to three colleges, called Queen's colleges, at Belfast, Cork, and Gaiway, and these charters were amended in 1863. In 1850 a uni versity called "the Queen's University in Ireland" was founded, the government of which was vested in a Senate consisting of the Chancellor-at present the Duke of Leinster-and twenty-four Senators-three, the Presidents of the three colleges, ex-officio, six elected by convocation, and the rest nominated by the Crown. Power was given to grant degrees in the faculties of law, medicine, surgery, and engineering, and examinations are held yearly similar to the associate-in-art examinations at the University of Oxford.

The Queen's colleges, however, encountered the united and determined opposition of the Roman Catholic hierarchy and of O'Connell who stigmatized them as the "godless col leges:" and though every attempt was made to win support and pledges of good faith in their foundation, given by the appointment of the Rev. Dr. Henry, a distinguished Presbyterian lergyman, to the Presidency of Belfast, where the Presbyterian element was likely to preponderate, and of Sir Robert Kane, a distinished Roman Catholic man of science, and the Rev. Dr. Kirwan, an eminent Roman Cathlie priest, to those of Cork and Galway, where the Catholic element might be expected to prevail, the colleges were from the first, and are at the present hour, melancholy failures. The whole number of Roman Catholic pupils last year, matriculated and non-matriculated, at the three colleges was ninety! The grant voted in 1878 was £12,504, in addition to £21,000 charged on the Consolidated Fund. The grant for the university in the same year was £4,964.

The next educational experiment was made by the Roman Catholic hierarchy as a distinct ody. A synod of prelates, which was held in Thurles in 1850, determined to found a university, and appointed a committee to collect The synodal meeting in Dublin in May, 1854, formally established the university The schools were opened in November of that year. It has no endowment or settled property. and depends for its maintenance wholly on the voluntary contributions of the Roman Catholic people of Ireland. Collections are taken on the third Sunday in November, and already out of their poverty the people have given \$1,000,000. Still, although Doctor, now Cardinal, Newman the flower of Oxford, was brought over to inaugurate the university, and become its first President, it also is a failure. It receives no assistance from the State, is not permitted to grant degrees, and its very existence is not recognized. Mr. Gladstone next stood forth with a new

plan-one of three great projects for Ireland. The other two-the abolition of the Irish Church and the Land bill-he carried. His educational measure, though a magnificent one, converting Dublin from a sectarian into a national university, and throwing open its fellowships, scholarships, sizarships, and all its emolu ments and distinctions to men of all denominations, was defeated by the votes of the Irish Roman Catholic members, who, although individually warmly in its favor, yielded their

opinions to that of the late Cardinal Cullen, who was regarded as the mouthpiece of the Vatican. and the other heads of their Church. This

action broke up the Liberal party, and resulted in the downfall of the Gladstone Government, Next came, two sessions ago, the Disraeli measure, entitled "The Intermediate Educa-tion bill." Although the idea on which it is founded was Mr. Robert Lowe's, Lord Beaconsfield deserves the credit of having at once seen its practicability, and made it his own. It is a simple measure, appointing a Board of Commissioners, like the National Education Board, two of whom-one a Protestant, the other a Roman Catholic—are paid officers with a salary of \$5,000 a year, and empowering them to award to the pupils of a school of any denomination scholarships and prizes, out of a sum "appropriated from the moneys received under the Church Temporalities act." This legislation was received with universal approval.

Now comes the O'Conner Don, with an educational measure which proposes to establish a national university on the same principle, and with an endowment of \$75,000,000 to start with, drawn from the same source. From the meagre details as yet furnished us we are unable to give the provisions of the measure with a nice exactness, but, as it has been much discussed, we shall not err widely in assuming that it proposes to establish a Governing Senate, something similar to the Intermediate Education Board, the Chancellor and Vice-Chancellor, and, at first, half of the Senate to be nominated by the Crown, the other half to be elected. In time all the members of the Senate are to be elected. This body is to have the power of appointing examiners, who will award scholarships and prizes to the scholars of all affiliated colleges of all denominations, and also a power similar to that of the Dublin and Queen's universities of granting degrees.

Should this measure pass, the result will be

that the Queen's and Catholic universities will lapse and become merged in the new university as affliated colleges. The difficulty will arise in fixing the curriculum of examination for the pupils of the affiliated Roman Catholic colleges; but this may be surmounted. The measure was framed by the late leader of the Irish party, Mr. Butt, after many and anxious enferences with Lord Beaconsfield and the heads of the Roman Catholic Church, and was ommitted by him to the care of the O'Conner Don, who commands, more than any other Irish member, the respect and confidence of all parties in the House. Sir Stafford Northcote. the Government leader in the House, while assenting to a first reading of the bill, asked for time to consider its provisions. Of course these are already known and have been considered. Lord Beaconsfield having had several interviews with Cardinal Manning, and the Duke of Marlborough having conferred frequently with the late Cardinal Cullen and others of the Irish Bishops. The request for delay is simply to ound the feelings of the party, Lord Beaconsfield not being likely to repeat Sir Robert Peel's error—the bringing in of his Free Trade measares without first taking his followers into his confidence, and finding out whether he had educated them up to the necessary point. The readiness of the English Conservatives to fol-low Lord Beaconsfield in the past gives promise that they will do so now, even at the sacrifice of old religious prejudices; and, if so, the glory will fall to him of having conquered a great difficulty that preceding English statesmen have grappled with in vain.

John A. Logan's Rebel Volunteers.

To the Editor of The Sun-Sir: I noice much discussion as to whether John A. Logan at one time undertook to raise volunteers for the rebel army. My attention was first called to this subject when we (the First Wisconsin Volunteer Cavalry) were stationed at Cape Girardeau, Mo., in May, 1863. I got into conversation with some volunteers who resided in Jackson County, Ill., Gen. Logan's early home, and they told me that Gen. Logan enlisted three companies for the Confederate service, sent them into Kentucky, and then took a comnission in the Union army.

Two years ago I came to this State (Tennessee) from Wisconsin, with E. S. Wecklin of that State, as a committee to examine and report as to this section of Tennessee, with the view of locating a Wisconsin colony here. While here I met Capt. W. G. Ewing, late of the Confeds service, at his residence at Hu-ricans, Humphreys County, Tenn. He was one e State delegation in the Democratic Nad Convention that nominated Samuel Jen for the Presidency in 1876, and he enthe confidence of the community as a genjoys the confidence of the community as a gen-tleman of rare ability and integrity. In a con-versation at that time respecting Gen. Logan, Capt. Ewing informed us, as a matter of fact, that John A. Logan did send in 1861 three com-panies of rebel volunteers from Illinois to Gen. B. F. Cheatham while the latter was encamped at Unity, and at the same time sent a letter to fen. Cheatham stating that these three compa-nies were "the advance of his (Logan's) rebel legiment."

Capt. Winfrey, a prominent lawyer of Waverly, n the same county, about the same time told ne that some of the men enlisted by Logan and ent from Illinois had been members of his Capt. Winfrey's) company, in the Confederate

service.

Gen. B. F. Cheatham two years ago resided at Manchester, in Coffee County, Tenn., but I am informed that he now lives in Nashville, Tenn., and I apprehend that time and events have not wafted the facts from these gentlemen. If Gen. Logan did not emist volunteers in Jackson, Union, and neighboring counties in Illinois for the Confederate service, a wrong impression got started at a very early date. I hope these facts will be traced to the sources, If Gen. Logan is innocent let the truth be known.

Jackson, Tenn., May 12. T. C. AUKENY.

A Louislana Remedy for Rables.

To the Editor of The Sun-Sir: I send to fur Sun a recipe for rables-less properly called hydro hobia-which I have not seen in any medical book, but to case has it ever failed to do all that is claimed for it The preparation is simple and harmless, and any one can obtain the ingredients at any drug store or from any physician. It is useful in cases of bites of venomous scripents and stings or bites of poisonous in sects, as well as in case bles and concentrated ammonia, equal portions; and apply with a sponge or piece of soft cloth to the n parts for six or ten minutes. The parts bitten, if ein or inflamed, may be rubbed with equal portions muonia and spirits of turpentine for a day of two, to

fileve soreness.

The above mixture acts mechanically, causing almost istantly a flow of blood from the parts bitten. Also the minonia. I claim, neutralizes the poison left in the parts, have a record of several cases on hand, and intend publisher a record of several cases on hand, and intend publisher. lishing them soon in the Atlanta Medical Journal, W. B. REYNOLDS, M. D.

Explanations from the Rev. Allen Clark.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: As the reporter who was in Bridgeport vesterday to get notes on the slander case of J. J. Dunlop agt, the Rev. Allen on the slander case of J. J. Dunlop agt, the Rev. Allen Clark, did not see me, owing to my absence from town, allow me to say that the amount of division in the Olivet Charch may be inferred from the fact that Mr. Dunlop has been expelled from the society by a vote of 22 to 8. It should be stated also that of the 8 voting sgainst expulsion, some were his own relatives, and some his conferers in the suspicious to say the least management of the society's funds. On the other hand, several of those opposed to him did not vote for his expulsion, lavoring milder measures. This maniestly reduces his following to a pretty fine point.

Mr. Dunlop still refuses to submit his books and accounts to the inspection of the auditing committee.

ALLEN CLARK.

Pleuro-Pneumonia on Long Island.

There is great anxiety among cattle owners in Bridgehampton, L. I., in consequence of the discovery through official investigation, that pleuro-pneumonia pre vails there to a much greater extent than had been st vanis there to a fine a greater exacts than has been sup-posed. Prof. Law and Dr. McLean have examined sev-eral herds, and found the disease in its worst type, as proved by the condition of the lungs of a number of cat-tic after they had been slaughtered. The disease is sup-posed to have been propagated by a drove of cattle driv-en into the Hamptons by Isaac Bellard last December, a hundred or more of them having been sold by him.

The Aged Dr. Tyng Still at Work.

Away out in the western side of the city, in Elev-River, in a region populated by working people arn-like structure, but neat and cleanly. Ye morning the serimon was preached by the venera Stephen H. Tyng. At times his voice was broke obta, especially when he referred to his sixty y were in tears. He sat in a chair while speaking.

The Suicide of a Judge.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 18.-Judge J. T. Springer of Bonega committed suicide yesterday by shooting him self through the head. No cause is assigned for the act.

Answers to Correspondents.

A. J. Odell.-Probably you can learn the whereabouts of the land granted to your grandfather by writing to the Chief of the Division of Bounty Lands, General Land Office, Washington, D. C.

Stubborn Colds Are effectually broken up by Jayne's Expectorant -Ade.

Worth, the Parisian man milliner, it is said, draws inspiration from quaffing Dr. Buil's Cough Syrup,—Ads,

SUNBEAMS.

-Garcia, the gambier, who so often broke the bank at Homburg and Buden, has just died in Paris, where he lived on a small allowance from relati

-The eminence on which the lion is placed

-Hamlin, under sentence of death in the sectiont prison, sells photographs of himself, and -A trial now going on in St. Petersburg has led to the disclosure that poor people arrested for not paying their taxes are liable to be beaten with rods

steeped in salt water. -Two muffled men fired at each other across a street in Xenia, O., and ran away when a crowd began to gather. Who they were, and what they tought

Lord Ronald Leveson-Gower is writing a life of Marie Antoinette, and will soon visit St. Peters-burg to examine some manuscripts bearing on the sub-

-The strength of the different fractions In the German Reichstag as it now stands, after changes since the election, is as follows: The Conservative wing, 126; the Liberal wing, 145; and the Centre again, 126 -Gardener E. Sisson undertook lately in Providence, R. I., to make 100 pairs of india rubber boots in 100 consecutive hours, or forfeit \$5,000. He performed his task four minutes before the expiration of his time. -The St. Petersburg correspondent of the

Cologne Gazette says that no one at all acquainted with the state of affairs in St. Petersburg can any longer doubt that the conspirators have powerful connections, which -Sir Austen Layard, British Ambassador

to Turkey, said in a recent speech that a more noble peo-ple than the Turks do not exist. "If loving the people— he did not speak of the governing classes—was being a Turcophile he would admit the charge." -At Laroin, near Pau, in southern France,

a hill on which a set of farm buildings had been erected, has suddenly fallen in. The inmates had barely time to *escape, the furniture. Ac., being speedily enguifed, and a lake of three bectares area now covers the site -- The Moniteur Egyptien publishes a de-Minister, returns shortly to England, but M. de Blignieres

-Sixty thousand tons of iron ore have lately been imported from the north of Africa for making Bessemer steel at Bethlehem, Scranton, and Baldwin, Pa. It came as ballast, and can therefore compete in rice with that mined in Pennsylvania. It contains more hosphorus than the iron ores of this country and Europe, and is better for steel manufacture.

-Lavinia Goodell desired to practise as a lawyer in Wisconsin, but Chief Justice Ryan of the Supreme Court decided that the word "person" in the law did not apply to women. The Legislature subsequently passed an act admitting women to the bar, and now Judge Ryan has adjourned his court for the summer without acting on Miss Goodell's second petition.

-The King of Holland and his bride are reported to have had a sorry reception in Amsterdam, where there were seven days of fetes in honor of the marriage. The Archduke and Duchess of Weimar, the sister and brother-in-law of the King, were the only other royalties present. The Prince of Orange declined to eave Paris, and his brother was too mentally and physi cally feeble to appear, while the rest of the royal family are said to have started on tours to avoid being present. -Mr. W. W. Story, the American sculptor,

has just added another statue to that series of Orienta and Egyptian subjects by which he is known. The subreclining on a throne-like chair, indelent and indifferent, from satiety, but a king throughout; and while all this is xpressed with truth to the historic record of his char acter, the details of the costume are correctly and elaborately rendered, the well-carled beard and ringletted hair proclaiming the Oriental pleasure loving despo -The great Khoomb, or duodecennial fes-

tival, at Hurdwar, in India, threatens to be as disastrous in its consequences as was that of 1867. From 750,000 to 1,000,000 pilgrims assembled, and, despite the precau ions taken by the authorities, cholera in a severe form streams of returning pilgrims are now carrying the dis ease in various directions toward their homes, and out breaks are already reported from Delhi, Umritsur, Rawut Pindee, and other places of northern India. Some cases have appeared among the European troops. -In his empirical frame of mind, Lord

Beaconsfield, when in the Commons, was always heard at his worst. At his best he was incomparable. As a phrase maker, a man who can, with a combination o two or three words, label and, to some extent, lame an solished shafts of sarcasm, his leathered darts of wit and frony flew about the House at will and never missed their mark. This gift he retained to the last, though as he be-came more prosperous his manner became more benign.

-No such career of triumph has been sesured by any other owner of horses in the annals of the English turf as by Lord Falmouth. He has been twelve he "Derby" twice with a son of Blair Athol and a son of King Tom; the "two thousand guineas" twice with venturer; the "Oaks" three times with Queen Bertha Bertha, were trained by Mathew Dawson. Archer, who rode Parole, is his lockey. He has never made a bet.

-The situation in India does not improve. Anxiety has existed for a long time because of drought in the Punjaub, Oude, and the Northwest provinces; and although rain has fallen, uneasiness has not been com-pletely allayed. Of late serious apprehensions have been excited regarding the crops in the Lower Provinces; and in a portion of the Eastern Deccan, not yet recovered from the late famine, excessive and unseasonable rains first, and a plague of rats next, have destroyed the local harvests. Under these circumstances there is med cutting down expenditure on public works, and for bidding the undertaking even of works already author-

-The man of strongest individuality in the British Ministry after Beaconsfield is Lord Cran-brook, Secretary of State for India. He has strong convictions, which he pours out in a torrent of fiery elo-quence. When in the House of Commons he was of all the Conservative orators the man who gave most pleasure to the country gentlemen, for he was a man after their own heart. He seemed to be saying exactly, what unequalled in spontaneity. He is less successful in the moods a distinct tremor of satisfaction

-Roumania took her first step as a naval power by creating two full-blown admirals, with post captains, lieutenants and midshipmen to follow. The actual navy commanded by these hardy sea dogs consisted for some time of two row boats, one for each adthe souls of the Turkish mariners composing the crews of the Imperial gunboats. In 1867 the Roumanian colors floated proudly over a real war steamer, but not for ong. Her first cruise was her last. An Austrian passenger boat ran into her and the aspiring young navy of the United Principalities vanished in the yellow bosom of the Danube. The Roumanian Admiralty has never

-A remarkable collection of theatrical relies is in possession of Manager William D. Genimili of the Philadelphia Chestnut Street Theaire, who has spent much time and money on it. The interleaved books and old pictures are unique and numerous. One of the treasures is John Philip Kemble's set of play books, with the stage business written in, as used for twenty five years at the Covent Garden Theatre. One of the pictures is a portrait of the elder Booth as Handet, which for many farnes, the actress, contains the following verse by Edmund Kean, dated 1836;

-Lord Derby is now one of the half-dozen wealthiest men in England in the sense of having an enormous amount of spending money. His income is little short of a million. He is childless, and his wire has a jointure of \$25.081 a year from her late husband. Lord schisbury. Unince many other great noblemen, his resources are not depleted by having various places to keep up, for except a villa at Kent, he has no rurai abode save. Knowstey Hall, He has, moreover, no expensive tastes, cares nothing for sport, and rarely enter his stables. In fact, he is just one or those who would have been as happy, or happier, as an active, hard working professional man. His only brother, Col. Standley, new Secretary for War, inheisted a forth e from his father of \$500,000. Lord Derby and his father had lew tather of \$500,000. Lord Derby and his father had few tastes or sympathles in common, and Col. Stanley was the favorite son. The house of Stanley and the critizens of Liverpeol have for a long time been on the most friendly terms, though interchanges of courtesies between them are few and far between. Lord Derby takes bis title from the hundred of West Derby, in the county of Lancashire, not from the county or town of the name in mid-England. The senter branch of the Stanleys is represented in direct line by Sir John Stanley, who, like resented in direct line by Sir John Stanley, who, like family seat. Hooton, in Cheshire, was sold about twenty years ago to a Livermool banker, in consequence of the extravagance of Sir John's brother. It had been five